



Like a red rag before a bull is a negro office seeker to Senator Tillman. He froths at the mouth, foams like a madman, and talks like a lunatic when he gets on that hobby. Just now he is determined not to confirm the appointment of Dr. C. C. Chas. to the office of Customs at Charleston, S. C. Gary, Senator from Oklahoma, helped Tillman a little by saying that it is not good policy to place negroes in official positions where it is necessary for white persons to come in contact with them. Senator Tillman practically admitted during his three days' harangue that the disfranchisement laws of the South are designed simply and solely to disfranchise the colored voter, and that they so operate.

Your Uncle Joseph can perpetrate a pretty good jump when he is in the mood. Representative Cheney (Ind.) called on the Speaker to arrange for recognition of a bill directing the Secretary of War to donate two condemned rams to a city in his district. The Speaker was in a contemptible mood. "Cheney," he said, "there is one old Cannon that hasn't been condemned yet, but there's no telling how soon he will be."

Queth Roosevelt is a "limb." If there ever was one, but he has a fine sense of humor after all, and he tries to keep his sense of humor. When he was sent away to school he was told that he must not let the fact that his father is President lead him to "put on airs," that his standing in his school should rest on his own merits, and not on his father's high office, but on his own actions, and he was not to mention his father at all. On the first day the pupils were asked to tell where they lived and what their fathers did for a living. It came to Queth's turn.

"Where do you live?" "At the White House," he replied, after a pause. "What is your father's business?" "The admission not to mention that his father is President stuck in Queth's throat. He made no reply at all. "Well?" "Still no response. "Come, you have to answer, you know. What does your father do?" The youngest Roosevelt looked the teacher squarely in the eyes, and replied: "He's it."

The startling discovery has been made by the "rubber stamp" warriors in the Navy Department that American sailors have not been eating big enough prunes. A change is being made in the specifications for the furnishing of this staple food aboard ship, so that the number of prunes in a gallon must be reduced from 70 to 50.

It has been figured with mathematical accuracy that the men will be better fighters if fed on bigger prunes. Sometimes the House reminds one of a coop of "banty roosters," so it does. A bill passed that body providing for the Census of 1910 and for some 200 employees to be known as "clerks." These employees, under the provisions of the act, were to be appointed at large; that is, the Civil Service lists were to be used, and all the appointments were to be from among those who had not taken the Civil Service examination. This suited the "outs" pretty good, but not so much to the "ins," who were rapidly being examined but have not been appointed. They thought they ought to have a chance, so they made things so generally unpopular that the President vetoed the bill. That's just what he did. The House knew that the President would veto the bill, for he had told the leaders so; they gave the Civil Service the kind of black eye. The House firmly resolved to pass the bill over his veto if he dared to do such a thing. Oh, the members talked scurrilous about what they were going to do if that bill came back to them with a veto patch. Did they do things? Naw, they just sat around and chattered a while, rustled up to each other, and then the bill was sent to the President. The House firmly resolved to pass the bill over his veto if he dared to do such a thing. Oh, the members talked scurrilous about what they were going to do if that bill came back to them with a veto patch. Did they do things? Naw, they just sat around and chattered a while, rustled up to each other, and then the bill was sent to the President.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt had a sorrowful day last week. "Ace," her little liver-and-white pup of pretty fine extraction, and Miss Ethel has had him good-bye. The dog was advertised widely and detectives sent out for him, and finally he was found in Georgetown. He was brought home by the rustler, while Miss Ethel was dining out, and was phoned to her that her pet had been found. Although she was due at a dance at the time, she might have come home to see Ace before she went off to the dance.

The order governing the purchase of discharge by enlisted men of the Army has been amended so that a soldier who receives three months' bonus for reenlistment may not purchase his discharge without having been in the service at least 180 days. The War Department has received many inquiries as to whether soldiers may purchase discharge and then reenlist with the idea of being considered within the next enlistment period. Such an arrangement cannot be permitted.

Senator Cullom, in his remarks, stated that he was the only Senator now alive who served with Senator Allison in the Fortieth Congress, during the impeachment proceedings of President Johnson. When Senator Tillman came to the Senate, Senator Allison had been there three years.

The Daughters of the Confederacy of Georgia are having a hard time of it with their monument to the stately little beast of a Wirz, who was the keeper of Andersonville. Nobody seems to want the thing now that it is completed. It has been bumbling around for six months now. It was to have been set up on the piece of ground just outside of the Andersonville prison park grounds by the Daughters of the Confederacy, but the women got scared. They felt also the monument would be execrated where they wanted to put it, and that the eyes of the "faithful" would never rest upon it, and that it ought to be taken down for a site. They scouted round for a location, but no town in Georgia of any size wanted the monument. Finally there was some sort of an offer made by a home in a howl. The gallant sons of the South who claim Virginia for a home will have none of it.

venomous Wirz in their. They know what a beast he was, and the South should select such a creature to represent the men of the South who fought gallantly and well, if mistakenly. The man who was the keeper of Andersonville, he was a man as would today be sent back to the place where he was on soil protected by the American flag. He could speak only broken English and was the type of man who become anarchists.

The Daughters of the Confederacy of Georgia have made a terrible blunder. They would have done much better had they spent their money in providing for the needs of their veterans and their dependent upon them. But The National Tribune is always willing to help these in dire distress, and again suggests that out in the malfeasance corner of Mt. Olivet cemetery, of Washington, D. C., the Capital of the Nation, there is an unmarked grave. It has a name, and a brief record, and the name is Henry Wirz, and the record is that he was hung for the crime of the commonest principles of the laws of war. At least that is the record, where it is preserved in the secret archives of the Government, and might be used to mark the real grave.

It is stated, with some air of truth, that Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou has accepted the Presidency of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. Mr. Cortelyou declines to make any statement at all, and says that he can have the office if he wants it.

The very aristocratic "American House of Lords" tried its best to keep President-elect Taft from looking forward to automobile excursions when he should enter the White House. The House put the clause back in the bill and refused to agree to let it go out. So \$12,000 has been set aside to buy automobiles for the repairs for "President" Taft. The Senate is pretty old fashioned, you know. Many of the older members of that body, who are the Capitol, or use the street cars. Some of the older Senators "carry a heap of style" in their homes, but as a whole the members of the United States Senate are very plain lived. They have comfortable homes, where it is a pleasure to go on occasions, but only a few of them have workmen who care to "spurge" the place. They have comfortable homes, where it is a pleasure to go on occasions, but only a few of them have workmen who care to "spurge" the place.

There is one member of the House who would as soon put on a whole factory full of automobiles. This is Gen. Sherwood, of Ohio. Gen. Sherwood has a spanking team of horses, and he usually wears two pairs of boots. He has no use for a buzz wagon.

A Washington shoemaker has measured the President for a pair of stout calfskin shoes, to be worn by him on his African trip. Of course there will be two or three pairs of these shoes, for the President will wear them out rapidly. They come very high about the calf of the leg. The material of which the shoes are made is known as gunmetal leather, said to be waterproof. The President's feet are smaller than the average for a man of his size—he weighs a little above 200 and wears No. 8 shoes—but his feet are made extra large, for Mr. Roosevelt usually wears two pairs of thick socks when performing his feats in pedestrianism.

The President expressed general satisfaction with the shoes, but stipulated that the soles be filled with hombas in order to prevent slipping. Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador, was scheduled to speak at a great Lincoln meeting in Peoria, Ill., on February 12, but cancelled the engagement, "because of ill health," as stated. The diminutive Ambassador may not be able to be waterproof. The President's feet are smaller than the average for a man of his size—he weighs a little above 200 and wears No. 8 shoes—but his feet are made extra large, for Mr. Roosevelt usually wears two pairs of thick socks when performing his feats in pedestrianism.

President Roosevelt has received an invitation which he would have been delighted to accept, but was forced to decline. He was invited to attend the birth of a Geneva, Switzerland, in honor of the 40th anniversary of the birth of John Calvin (Cauvin), which will take place July 10, next. President Roosevelt in declining said that he was too busy to go, and that he would not be in Europe next year. This, of course, must put an end to all the stories about the great things that President Taft will do when he visits Europe this summer.

Indiana is waking up. A movement is on foot to purchase the State's homestead at Vincennes. The house was built in 1804 on the bank of the Wabash River, and was the home of William Henry Harrison while he was Governor of the Northwest Territory. President Benjamin Harrison was born there. It is thought the State Legislature, now in session, will make an appropriation to buy this homestead, and it should do so.

The memorial services for the late Senator Allison were held last Saturday in the United States Senate, and there was really some feeling displayed. The President was present, and the President's son, who was in the United States Senate, also was present. Senators asked to speak as they did at the memorial session to the late Senator Allison. The President's son, who was in the United States Senate, also was present.

Andrew H. Price, formerly member of Congress from the Third District of Louisiana, died at his home in Lafayette Parish last week. The Board on Construction of the Navy has begun consideration of the recommendation of the Newport conference that smokestacks on battleships be shortened. At present they are about 100 feet in height from the base to the top, while on the more modern vessels, is less than 75 feet above the water line and about 52 feet from the main deck. This would make the top of the stacks not more than 25 or 30 feet above the bridge level. A suggestion has been made to reduce the stacks by 10 feet. An objection to the shortening is that the presence of smoke near the deck of battleships might interfere with their fighting efficiency.

President Roosevelt will have filled the office about seven years when he retires, and in that time he has had six Secretaries of the Navy. Four of them have been pretty good, but the last one, Mr. Leupp, was a quired from the deck of a steamship, one was a railroad man, but the very latest knows something about running a steamship. He owns his own launch. Yes, he knows a real deal about it, for Secretary Newberry never undertook to do anything that he did not do well. He has to make a business man of running the Navy Department. He has upset all the old barnacle methods, and has, in fact, in the few months he has been in office just turned things upside down, and has made one of the most successful and efficient Secretaries of the Navy we have ever had. There would be great rejoicing if he were to leave, but Mrs. Newberry is needed, too. She is the handsomest woman that Washington society has ever seen. She is as sweet as sugar, and she is a democrat in her ways, yet has the infinite tact that is so necessary in her high position.

Princes are as plentiful in Washington at this season of the year as peaches in Summer, but we have a Prince here now who is creating something of a stir among the debutantes. Prince Moine Klavatz is his name, and he is the grand-nephew of the Shah of Persia. He is a very nice fellow, tall, very dark and distinguished looking, and, of course, he has "princely manners." He is fresh from Paris, where he was in college taking a post-graduate course in the sciences. He speaks English, and is industriously taking in Washington from all sides and all views. He has been sent on a voyage of discovery to the New World to learn its language, to study its people and its customs, to investigate its institutions, and gather all that is best to take back with him for the improvement and advancement of his own country. In the last few years Persia has awakened from its long sleep, and under the present Shah and his father signal reforms have been going on, which, if carried out, promise to place Iran among the progressive Nations of the Orient.

The Persian Minister insists that he has the official mission, but it is said that he is the first of a number of young Persians who will be sent here to inform themselves regarding American institutions. The Minister, who is a young man, will be the university in which the sons of Iran will take a post-graduate course. Paris has heretofore been to them, as to other young Orientals, a finishing school, but they have learned there has not always been their improvement and elevation, and they have decided to try new fields.

At a dinner table in Washington the other day Cardinal Gibbons gave a woman the "retort courteous" and at the same time dropped the bomb of a long tongue. She wanted to learn something official about the Abuzzi-Elkins affair. She knew that Cardinal Gibbons would tell her things that the world would laugh to hear if he would. She sat next Cardinal Gibbons at the dinner, and told him little tidbits of society gossip, which the Cardinal seemed to be slightly interested in. Then she abruptly brought up the subject of the postponed wedding or broken engagement, just as you like to do. The lady said that she had a friend, a beautiful girl, since she admitted that the Duke and the American girl were very much in love, and it seemed that they would not do as they liked about it. "And what do you think is the reason of the rupture between the two?" asked this astute society gossip of the Cardinal. "The Cardinal Gibbons is a 'wise old guy.' He is a charming guest at any time and any place, but he does not catch him that way. With a winning smile, he said softly to the lady: 'I am sure you must realize how many burdens my position entails, and what a responsibility rests upon me. Surely you do not wish to add to my burden by making me a society reporter?'"

And after all this "hurrah" another fad will drop into desuetude. The "fire-eater" fad, which has been so popular, and the Army literally swooped down on it and extensively adopted it, and now, after extended tests and experiments, which action will require the Army, the military authorities have come to the conclusion that this article of equipment is only adapted to restricted use in the field. It has been found that it should be used in the garrison, unless it can be added to the regular field equipment. But any increase in the material which is carried as a settlement is opposed for obvious reasons. Those who appreciate the value of the fireless cooker do not believe it should be adopted for troops in the field, which action will require additional transportation facilities. It is out of the question to have the fireless cooker replace the present cooking outfit.

A general scheme for furnishing small boats to battleships has been adopted by the Navy. The idea is to eliminate, as far as possible, boats propelled by oars, and to depend upon boats propelled by steam or gasoline engines. Although the preference for boats with gasoline engines, one objection to them is the difficulty of carrying the fuel with safety on board ship.

The Navy Department, under the scheme adopted, will probably issue an order giving each battleship two large motor launch boats, one racing cutter, two whale boats, one racing cutter, two dingies and two punts. The punting barges will be abolished in the Navy.

Be loyal to your State, and if you do not belong to a State, then to your Territory. William H. Saville, a lawyer of Tucson, Ariz., thinks the town just the best ever. He also declares it to be the oldest town on the continent. St. Augustine to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are old Spanish missions in Tucson that will prove this assertion. The mission at St. Xavier, at which in the early days of the settlement, the white man against the blood-thirsty Apaches, has records to show that Tucson antedated St. Augustine as a settlement. It did not become a peaceful place until Gen. Miles and Gen. Lawton went out there and subdued old Geronimo and other redskins. The Apaches always remained friends of the whites.

"Now, Tucson is one of the most thriving cities in Arizona. It is growing rapidly, and has all the improvements of up-to-date Arizona. It is one of the most law-abiding sections of this country. Notwithstanding the numerous stories that have been told about gun-play and other lawless acts, it is a fact that there are more college graduates, relatively, in the Territory than in any other part of the United States."

"I don't have to say anything about the wonderful resources of Arizona. It has been related many times that it is the richest copper section in the West, and the largest producer of silver. I suppose, often enough, Alafais is one of the principal crops, and a farmer who has an alfalfa farm need do nothing but the rest of his crop. He can raise the crops mature, for he can raise three or four crops of alfalfa every year."

One Big Chief. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is a "Big Chief," and has done magnificent things since he has been Commissioner that the world will thank him for a hundred years hence, when the world will probably be a single full-blooded Indian living in one of the great tribes which inhabited this country when Columbus was discovered by them. He has encouraged their art, and has tried to get them to speak their languages in all their purity, both in the schools and on the reservation, and has tried in every way possible to preserve the originality of the customs and habits of the people while teaching them better methods of doing each and all. Commissioner Leupp believes that the original art of the Indians, kept in the hands of the Navajos, no more skillful artificers in silver and copper than the Zunis and Pueblos. The pottery of the Pueblos and other village-building Indians ranks high in the art of the Indians of the Old World. It is too sadly true that the spirit of commercialism has invaded the aboriginal ranks, and that we have "unlustrous blankets and aniline-dyed pottery and all that made in the East and carried back to the guileless children of the forest, the mountain and the plain, for them to sell to credulous tourists. There are always people who are willing to be gulled, however, and that is their funeral.

It has been the policy of the Indian Department for many years up to Mr. Leupp's incumbency of the Commissioner to force by penalty the Indian children to speak English, and to make their parents and their homes and to make them forget that they were born Indians. It was a cruel, a monstrous doctrine. The history of the Indian peoples of America, while red with the horrors of barbarian hostility, is yet a brilliant one, and it must be remembered that the Indian is the original aggressor. However, the legends of the various tribes are rich with the story of their origin. They are like, yet utterly unlike, the legends of the various tribes of the world, and their origin shrouded in the mists of a past so distant that the mind of its horizon has not yet been reached. It is a story of a people, some of their communal homes, so correctly planned and built as to baffle science, for when the foundations were laid, the Indians did not know that they could not have been known to the builders, yet the proof that they had mastered and forgotten this science is unerring day by day from the drifting sand of the desert, and the waves of the ocean bed. They knew it then; they do not remember it to-day. No more wonderful finds are being made in the ruins of the ancient Egypt than are being uncovered in the Valley of the Rio Grande and Colorado, and the desert where succeeding centuries of the past have covered deep the ruins of the ancient world. Wrought, married, increased, vanished; vanished as a snowflake in a furnace blast.

But for the firm and careful management of Commissioner Leupp the remnants of the mighty tribes that have a history of a few hundred years hence would be forgotten as the vanished races now are forgotten. The Indian schools throughout the country once disciplined the pupils who dared to play a word of their language on the playground. They were once forbidden to make their own picture art on slates or paper, and were discouraged in every way in reverting to the old methods of expression. Commissioner Leupp has changed all that, and the Indian boys and girls of the country owe him a debt of gratitude. He has helped them to remember their history, that its dark places may be brightened by industry and advancement. He has taught them that no man can live in the love of the world who is not good and gentle as well as great and daring.

Indian was big, brave, brainy and independent. He was a born aristocrat. He was the original athlete; he believed in a hard, good, brainy and independent. He was a born aristocrat. He was the original athlete; he believed in a hard, good, brainy and independent. He was a born aristocrat. He was the original athlete; he believed in a hard, good, brainy and independent.

Change Is Wanted. A "House" Commission is again hammering away at a change in the seating of the members of the House of Representatives. The members of the House began to meet in any number indoors the question of properly seating them in the House. The members of the House began to meet in any number indoors the question of properly seating them in the House. The members of the House began to meet in any number indoors the question of properly seating them in the House.

The House adopted a resolution strengthening out the tangle over the salary of the Secretary of State and Senator Knox's eligibility to take the office of Secretary of State. The bill amending and codifying the penal code was passed. Representative "Hoar" of Iowa, made a bitter attack upon the rules of the House, and declared that the House had made a tyrant of the Speaker.

Consideration of the fortifications appropriations bill, carrying nearly \$8,000,000, was begun. Representative Denby, of Michigan, called on Representative Rainey to produce a list of the names of the charges against President Obaldia, of Panama, and others. At 5:19 p. m. the House took a recess.

Both the Army and pension appropriation bills were passed yesterday. The Army bill carries \$102,535,050, and the pension bill \$10,359,000. The Indian appropriation bill was reported, and probably will be called up to-day. Forty minor House bills, including a number of District measures, were passed.

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CONGRESS.

Report of Proceedings From Day to Day.

Monday, Feb. 15.—But little headway was made with the Naval bill, the conduct of the various navy yards and the cost of the same being attacked by "insurgent" Senators. The bill was not passed to-day he would have a night session to-night.

The provision to create the office of Vice-Admiral for "Bob" Evans went out on a point of order. The President's message transmitting the proceedings of the recent conference on dependent children and suggesting legislation was read in both Houses.

The Post Office appropriation bill will be passed to-day or to-morrow morning. Several minor bills on the calendar were passed. At 10 o'clock the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Granger, of Rhode Island.

The bill reducing the salary of the Secretary of State to \$3,000, in order to make Senator Knox eligible for that position, was passed by a large majority under a special rule. The bill providing separate Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico was unanimously passed.

The Watson bill requiring railroads to equip all cars engaged in interstate commerce with uniform safety appliances was passed. Out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Granger, of Rhode Island, who died yesterday night, the House adjourned at 5:39 p. m. to meet at 11 o'clock to-day, one hour earlier than usual.

Feb. 16.—Although the Senate remained in session until 10:20 o'clock last night, discussion of the Naval appropriation bill was not concluded. An amendment was agreed to which amounts to an expression of Congressional opinion that one-half the fleet should be kept constantly in Pacific waters. In committee of the whole the provision restoring the marines to the battleships was agreed to, but Mr. Lodge demanded a separate vote when the Senate convened to-day. The proposed battleships were reduced from 23,000 tons to 21,000 tons.

Mr. Dixon held the floor for more than two hours in an attack on the methods of distributing money among the numerous navy yards on the Atlantic Coast. The House passed the Indian appropriation bill, carrying upward of \$11,000,000. A number of bills were passed under suspension of the rules, among them a bill requiring the installation of wireless telegraphy on ocean-going passenger vessels; a bill increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission to nine.

At 6:06 p. m. the House took a recess until to-day at 11 o'clock. The legislative day of Feb. 15 still continues. Feb. 17.—After three days' consideration the naval appropriation bill was passed. The marines were restored to the battleships and 25,000-ton ships authorized. The Post Office appropriation bill was reported, and will be taken up to-day. Senator Gary will address the Senate on the cost of the Immigration Commission mission, and what it has accomplished.

Consideration of the conference report upon the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills, interrupted by a middle over the eligibility of Senator Knox to become Secretary of State. It will be taken up again to-day. The penal code bill was considered in committee of the whole, and a number of amendments adopted. The most important of which was to regulate the interstate shipment of liquor.

A motion to take a recess brought about a filibuster, and the members were kept in their seats nearly two hours, until a quorum could be obtained to take a vote on the motion. At 7:50 p. m. the House took a recess until morning.

Feb. 18.—The Post Office appropriation bill, carrying \$23,000,000, was passed. During the debate Mr. Pennington, in charge of the bill, denounced the members of the House who began to meet in any number indoors the question of properly seating them in the House. The members of the House began to meet in any number indoors the question of properly seating them in the House.

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This is my own case; it is made of metal covered with Morocco leather, plush lined, with a patent spring bill wiper attached, and a pair of Trusight Spectacles on the market. Your name and address printed on this case in gold. Ask your local optician if he will sell you such a case for \$1.65. If not, send me your name and address and I will give you one free of charge. This advertisement and case will be sent to you without cost and without obligation. **E. O. KODAK**
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SCIENCE NOTES.
The United States annually produces something like 30,000 automobiles, while France produces 40,000 and Italy 25,000. Millions of dollars will be spent in Germany on canals within the next few years. The fires in the United States each year cost more than the maintenance of the German army.

The British battleship "Bellorophon" showed a speed of 25 1/2 miles an hour in recent trial tests. The clock in the tower of Columbia University is one of the most correct in the world, only erring about six seconds a year. The eighth month to Jupiter was discovered two years ago, largely by means of calculations, and now it has been photographed with an exact determination of position.

The French Government has voted \$2,000,000 with which to begin the establishment of a system of garages for airplanes along the principal aerial routes of travel in France. The Government of Belgium has offered \$5,000 for the best treatise on aeronautics to be brought out this year. The New York Public Library has issued a catalog of aeronautics, the file of which includes 565 books. The French Minister of War gives out a number of aeroplanes to the army, which must have a speed of 100 miles an hour, to be maintained for 15 hours, carrying six passengers of an average weight of 155 pounds. A test must be made over a course of 100 miles, with a wind of 15 miles an hour, and maintain a height of 4,254 feet.

Soldering Aluminum. At last it seems as if a way has been found for perfectly soldering aluminum. The first difficulty in this is that aluminum does not alloy readily with other metals, and a temperature of 1,000 degrees as they require, and only alloys with lead with great difficulty; so much so that lead solders are useless with that metal. The second is that aluminum is so hard that it is difficult to work with. This is now accomplished by heating the metal in a furnace, and then rubbing off the oxide with a stick of tin. Thus, at the same instant that the aluminum is cleaned, it is tinned. The practice is to scratch the surface with a steel or brass brush while the molten solder is on it. After the edges are thus tinned, they can be sweated together with pure block tin.

The Fighting Air Ship. It is said that Lewis Nixon, the expert engineer and shipbuilder, is about to build the first real air ship in this country. It will be 700 feet long with a diameter of 80 feet, and passenger room for 100 men. It will carry a number of guns, and Nixon says all the details have been carefully worked out and he is confident of the success of the ship. While Mr. Nixon is an engineer of the highest ability, we respectfully doubt the practicability of such a machine. An airship 700 feet long and 80 feet wide would be an enormous vessel, and it is difficult to see how it could be maneuvered in the air, and if the gas were carried in steel cylinders, it would take a train as long as that for the artillery of a corps to move them. It is a large vessel, and it is difficult to see how it could be maneuvered in the air, and if the gas were carried in steel cylinders, it would take a train as long as that for the artillery of a corps to move them.

Another Rubber Project. It seems that other plants which will produce rubber have been discovered in Mexico. These are the Palo Amarillo and the Amate. An organization called the Consolidated Palo Amarillo Rubber Company has been formed with a capitalization of \$20,000,000 for the extraction of rubber from these trees and the Mexican Government has agreed to sell them.

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